

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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TARIFF BILL PASSED

The House Takes Final Action on the Wilson Measure.

THE VOTE 204 YEAS TO 140 NAYS.

But Seventeen Democrats Held Out and Voted Against the Measure.

IT WAS A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

Wild Scenes in the House After the Announcement of the Ballot—The Capitol Literally Jammed With Spectators. Great Interest Taken in the Last Three Hours' Debate—The Proceedings of the Senate Were Very Tame.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—At 6 o'clock last night, at the conclusion of one of the grandest, most imposing and most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American Capitol, the Wilson tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 204 to 140. The events leading up to it were almost unparalleled in our annals.

At 12 o'clock, after a preliminary skirmish of an hour over the barley schedule, the bill was reported to the house and the closing speeches were made. Such a vast concourse of people as assembled to hear these last arguments upon the great economic issue about to be submitted for final arbitration to the representatives of the American people had never before been seen within the precincts of the nation's legislative Capitol. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of the oldest inhabitant of the capital.

For hours before the debate began the corridors leading to the galleries were a surging mass of humanity, which finally became so great that men cried out in terror and women fainted in fright. It was estimated that over 20,000 attempted to gain admittance to the galleries of the house. Their seating capacity is about 3,000, and every available seat was occupied long before the gavel dropped. The people were lined against the walls and banked against the doors. So great did the crush become that the members of the house secured permission to bring their wives upon the floor.

Shortly after the house convened at 11 o'clock the crowds in the immense gallery on the north side of the chamber became so great that there was imminent danger that some of the people would be pressed over the railing into the house below. Those in the corridors kept crushing into the doorways and those still further back pressed forward until the stairs and aisles of the gallery were literally packed with a mob of restless, impatient men.

The crowding in at the doors, however, continued until Speaker Crisp, who had been nervously noting the dangerous packing of people, interrupted the roll-call long enough to say that it was in the interest of safety to human life that the doorway should be cleared. He asked the doorkeeper of the gallery to clear out some of those who stood in the entrances so as to make those already inside as comfortable as possible, without being in danger. It was next to impossible, however, to at once execute this order, as their was absolutely no room for the ejection of those who had found entrance into the aisles, but the policemen kept pressing back the people until they had materially reduced the danger that was so very apparent.

When Mr. Reed, the first speaker, arose at last to deliver the final plea for protection, the overhanging galleries were black and dense with the spectators who thronged them. Every inch of space upon the floor was taken. It was a brilliant, as well as a large assembly. Only 10 of the 354 members of the house were absent; many grave and reverend senators and other distinguished personages were on the floor, and in the galleries were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Vice President Stevenson and other ladies of eminence and distinction.

Then for three hours the oratory of the champions of the two economic systems followed—Reed, Crisp and Wilson—while their partisans made the air vocal with their shouts of approval. The appearance of the speaker of the house upon the floor engaged in debate was in itself a remarkable as well as an unusual thing. Each of the speakers seemed to be in his best form, and the speeches which they delivered will rank among the most brilliant of their lives. When these were finished Mr. Wilson, who spoke last, was lifted on the shoulders of his admiring colleagues and carried triumphantly from the hall amid a scene of unmatchable enthusiasm.

When it came to voting the victory for the measure was overwhelming. The vote upon the income tax proposition (taken in connection with the in-

ternal revenue amendment) stood 182 to 50. Only 12 Republicans voted upon this proposition. Seven for and five against. The Democratic opposition amounted to 45.

The last effort was made by those Democrats who are opposed to the measure in whole or in part, led by Mr. Covert of New York, to recommit the bill, but the Republicans refused to join in this attempt to scotch the measure, and it ended in a dismal failure. But 36 Democrats voted for it, not enough to secure the yeas and nays—a record-making vote.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was a surprise. Amid the most intense enthusiasm Democrat after Democrat who had been counted upon to vote against the measure, like Blanchard, Beltzhoover, Boatner, Cockran, Coombs, Dunn, English, Geissenhainer, McAleer, Ryan and others recorded their votes in the affirmative. Only 17 Democrats of all the boasted Democratic opposition to the measure stood out to the end and voted against it. As each one cast his vote it was greeted by applause and cheers from the Republican side.

Those who voted against it were Bartlett, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Haines, Hendrix, Schermerhorn and Sickles of New York, Cadmus of New Jersey, Sperry and Page of Connecticut, Geary of California, Sibley of Pennsylvania and Davey, Meyer, Price and Robertson of Louisiana. The majority for the bill, 64, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee.

When the speaker announced the vote cheer followed cheer upon the Democratic side. Papers, hats, congressional records, and in fact everything which Democrats could lay their hands upon were flung high in the air.

Mr. Wilson quickly moved to adjourn. Mr. Boutelle tried to intervene with a question on privilege, but the motion to adjourn cut him off. The house thereupon adjourned, and the exciting events of the day were over.

Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The proceedings of the senate were very tame compared to that of the house.

Senator Hill presented resolutions of the New York legislature congratulating the president on his abandonment of his Hawaiian policy and protesting against the Wilson tariff bill.

A resolution was presented by Senator Allen directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate what amount of paper money issued by the government has been redeemed since 1875 and how much of it, if any, has been reissued; also, what authority of law exists for the gold reserve and when it was established and why it is now maintained.

Senator Gorman objected to the request for immediate consideration of the resolution and it went over.

Senator Peffer presented a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate how many offers of bond purchases have been presented, giving the names and places of business of the persons, firms or corporations, and for what amounts and in what sums respectively the bonds have been sold.

Senator Vest secured unanimous consent that the bill for a site and erection of a new government printing office should be made a special order for next Wednesday, and be considered until disposed of.

The bond question was again taken up and consumed the rest of the time until adjournment.

The principal speeches of the day were made by Senator Stewart and Senator Allison, both of whom contended that the secretary of the treasury had no power to issue bonds for other purposes than redemption, and that it would be a violation of law for the secretary of the treasury to use the money thus accruing for the purpose of meeting current expenditures.

At 5:10 o'clock, on motion of Senator Faulkner, the senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 the senate adjourned.

BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Willow and Wooden Ware Warehouse of Felix & Marston.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Fire broke out in the warehouse of Felix & Marston, the oldest willow and wooden ware warehouse in the west. The building is located on canal street at the intersection of Henry street, and is about 100 by 125 feet in area, extending back to the Pennsylvania company's tracks.

About 25 employees were in the building when the fire started, and the flames spread so rapidly that escape by means of the elevators was cut off and the men rescued with difficulty. Two of the employees were badly burned and seriously cut in making their escapes through a window.

Within an hour and a half after the discovery of the blaze, the stock was a total loss and the building badly damaged. The total loss is \$130,000; the damage to stock being \$80,000 and to the building \$50,000.

One of the walls in falling buried two frame dwellings, crushing them beneath the bricks and burning timbers. The occupants of the cottages narrowly escaped with their lives, and their household effects are a total loss.

Wholesale House Closed By Debts. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 2.—The wholesale grocery house of L. M. Brown & Sons has made an assignment. Ira G. Howe is the assignee. This is one of the old established houses of Lafayette. So far as can be learned the firm's liabilities are about \$20,000. Their assets are placed at \$30,000. There are no preferred creditors. The impossibility of making collections is the cause.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN.

The Insurgents Again Bombard the City of Rio Janeiro.

TWO OF THEIR SHIPS DISABLED.

The Insurgents Making Preparations to Land—The Government Telegraph Wires Have Been Cut and Further News Not Obtainable—Admiral Da Gama's Letter to the Foreign Naval Commanders.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 2.—The insurgents have obtained a fresh supply of provisions. There has been a smart exchange of shots between the insurgents' squadron and the government forts. Both the insurgent ships Tamandare and Aquidaban were struck and slightly damaged.

The insurgents are making preparations to effect a landing.

The government telegraph wires have been cut.

Confirmed From Another Source.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that the bombardment of the city continues. Brokers at Rio Janeiro have cabled to La Plata urging that no cargoes be received for Bahia. The revolution is said to be gaining ground.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA'S STATEMENT.

Substance of the Letter Sent to the Conference of Naval Commanders.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 2.—The following is the letter which Admiral Da Gama sent to the conference of naval commanders of the various nations represented here to discuss the action of Admiral Benham in protecting American vessels who wished to go to their wharves against interference on the part of the insurgents.

"At the beginning of the revolution the city of Rio Janeiro was defended by six field pieces and was at the mercy of the squadron in the harbor. The chiefs of the foreign naval fleets, in a collective and unanimous note, declared that they would oppose with force a bombardment, unless it was provoked from the land. On learning of this President Peixoto withdrew his field pieces, and by strategem began the work of re-fortifying the city with numerous and heavy guns.

"The work was begun secretly and was completed openly. All the hills in the city were marked by fortifications and the monasteries and factories were converted into fortresses. Trenches were dug in the streets and other methods were taken to make the city secure. Along with these measures it was reported that it was the intention of the government soon to open fire upon the squadron."

After making this statement Admiral Da Gama, in his communication, asks: "Are the conditions the same? Are not you to blame for the change? Should you not force Peixoto to keep his compact? The task of the squadron is more arduous, bloody and dangerous, but we do not falter.

"Our compact will be kept to the last, but we reserve the right to reply to the city batteries when they deserve it without notice. The blame for the result will be upon you."

Admiral Benham sent word to Admiral Da Gama that he would not interfere with his military operations, and told him that he would only object when he fired on American ships for the purpose of frightening them from going to their wharves.

Admiral Benham says that no compact exists between the commanders of the foreign fleets. They withdrew from their agreement for the protection of the city against bombardment by the insurgent vessels months ago.

The admiral says that he has asked his government at Washington whether he shall insist upon notice being given by the insurgents previous to any attempt to bombard the city. He thinks that if Rio Janeiro is fortified he will not be justified in interfering with any move of this sort on the part of Admiral Da Gama.

It is evident that the commanders of the other fleets are also doubtful on this point, as they have also asked instructions from their governments.

Admiral Benham has warned the commanders of American ships in the harbor that a bombardment is possible. He has told them what they should do, and indicated to what extent he could protect them.

Damages For a Boycott.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—The South Bend Lumber Dealers association, which declared a boycott against Newton Jackson, has been directed by the supreme court to pay damages to Jackson, and is perpetually enjoined from interfering with his business. The St. Joseph county court has decided for the association, but the supreme court reverses the decision.

Anna Gould Engaged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—George Gould announced at Mrs. Paron Stevens' dance that his sister, Anna, is engaged to be married to William Harriman, a prominent young club man of New York. Anna has millions, which is the chief reason of the general interest in the event.

Tired of Being a Target.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Feb. 2.—David Davis, the city marshal of Vanceburg, elected a few days ago, has resigned his sacred trust, stating in his letter that he could not afford to be shot at of nights for the small sum allowed him by the council.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Net Increase of the Debt During January Was \$7,830,064.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The public debt statement issued yesterday shows that the net increase of the debt, less cash in the treasury, during January was \$7,830,064. The interest bearing debt increased \$780; the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased \$28,900 and the debt bearing no interest increased \$1,564,729.

There was a decrease in the cash balance in the treasury during the month of \$6,293,455. The interest bearing debt is \$585,040,090, the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,884,630, and the debt bearing no interest, \$378,217,805, a total debt of \$965,142,525. The certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, amount to \$612,059,131, an increase during January of \$7,741,757.

The gold reserve is \$65,650,175 and the net cash balance \$18,431,914, a total available balance of \$84,082,090, a decrease during the month of \$6,293,455. The total cash in the treasury is \$737,120,153. Government receipts from all sources during January were \$24,082,738, and the expenditures \$31,309,665.

Receipts for the seven months of the fiscal year were \$175,793,188, and expenditures \$220,686,478, a deficiency of \$44,883,295. Compared with the same period of the previous year the customs receipts fell off in round numbers \$40,000,000, and the internal revenue receipts fell off \$12,000.

The civil and miscellaneous expenses during the same period decreased about \$5,000,000, the expenditures on account war increased \$5,000,000, the expenditures on account of the navy increased \$3,000,000, and on account of pensions decreased \$11,000,000.

The receipts of customs at New York were \$8,135,831, compared with receipts of \$15,351,892 in January, 1893, and \$11,960,445 in January, 1892. The receipts this January were paid, 17 per cent in gold coin, as compared with 28 per cent in 1892. The total gold in the treasury, coin and bullion is \$142,665,594.

Wilhelm's Rescript.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The emperor's rescript addressed upon the occasion of his birthday to Chancellor Von Caprivi, is published by The Reichsanzeiger. The rescript says that upon entering a fresh year of life and the 25th of his connection with the army, the emperor has been gladdened by many proofs of true loyalty by the German nation, which vied with the German princes in doing honor and in giving pleasure to the emperor during the double festival. The emperor remarks that it has afforded him heartfelt satisfaction to learn how greatly the visit of the statesman who had deserved so well of his sovereign and of the empire had enhanced the glad sympathy tendered to the emperor by all patriotic hearts.

Bridges Should Be Protected.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Last spring William Hutchings, a prominent farmer residing near Darlington, started home one night under the influence of liquor. While crossing a small unguarded bridge, the team having no guidance, went off into the ditch. Hutchings was thrown under the wagon and killed. The administrator of his estate brought suit against the county, and the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at \$1,000, the court holding that all public bridges should be protected by a guard rail.

Oil Excitement Increasing.

FOSTORIA, O., Feb. 2.—The oil excitement continues with increasing fury. The Lambricht well is still throwing out 2,000 barrels a day, even with the tools yet in the well. The hotels of the city are crowded, and some extremely fancy bids have been made for oil leases on land near the two famous wells—the Maloney and the Lambricht. Another well reached the sand last night, with every indication of being a gusher. Two wells are located just two miles west of the city limits, and dozens of derricks are going up around the big wells.

Brought Back by a Deputy Sheriff.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Deputy Sheriff Sherry has returned here with Professor W. F. Gunter from Grant City, Mo., where Gunter was arrested charged with embezzling several hundred dollars from his employers, Emil Wulschner & Son of Indianapolis, who have a branch house here. Gunter says that he owes the firm only about \$80, and he can account for some instruments charged to him, but which were not sold. Gunter led the Christian church choir here, and he has many sympathizers. He will stand trial.

Strike in a Rolling Mill.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., Feb. 2.—The beaters and rollers in the jobbing mills in the Aetna Standard iron and steel works have struck because the company will not hereafter pay \$1.50 per ton extra for working double steel slabs, as formerly. Such work is done by automatic machinery at the Carnegie and Cleveland mills, while here it is done by hand. The manager says that he will declare their jobs vacant if they do not return to work next Monday.

White Caps Frustrated.

LONGVIEW, Tex., Feb. 2.—White Caps attempted to take Tom Tompkins, a negro living four miles north of this place, about midnight, last night. Being refused admittance, the mob battered down the door, but was met by a double-barrel shotgun, which was discharged into the crowd, and it is thought dangerously wounded one of the party, who was carried away in great haste, leaving the negro master of the situation.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Poseyville, 20 miles from here, on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad, suffered a serious fire last night. One business block was burned. The estimated loss is \$35,000; insurance about half.

FIVE DAYS IN HAWAII

Details of Events Happening Up to January 17.

NO STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

The People Preparing For a Grand Blow-out in Celebration of the Anniversary of the Establishment of the Provisional Government—United States Warships Refuse to Take Part.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The brig W. G. Irwin arrived from Honolulu yesterday evening bringing advices to Jan. 17, five days later than last advices received here by the steamer Monowai, Jan. 19. The following is the Associated Press copyrighted dispatches dated at Honolulu, Jan. 17:

Since last advices but little of importance has happened here. The people are preparing for a grand blowout in celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the provisional government, established a year ago to-day. The Annexation club and American league have gone into the celebration with a will, and there is little doubt it will be a great success.

Adverse comment has been created by the fact that yesterday afternoon notice was sent to the United States minister by the provisional government that the 17th of January was the national holiday with public notice and salutes from the United States warships in port. This letter of invitation included two others addressed to the captains of the United States steamers Philadelphia and Adams, asking them to join in the celebration.

At 4 p. m. yesterday a reply was received which greatly startled the government. The substance of Minister Willis' reply is unofficially given as follows:

"I have received your notice of yesterday and am obliged to say that the United States finds it impossible to be present to participate in the celebration of national independence as proposed by the provisional government of Hawaii. I, therefore, decline to take part in such celebrations on the part of the United States of America."

Upon receipt of this message the wildest excitement prevailed in government circles. They had thought that, as the Cleveland administration had acknowledged the provisional government, the United States was prepared to stand by its guns.

The situation at the present writing is one in which the annexationists are standing shoulder to shoulder. The royalist question remains—can this strained condition of affairs last?

It will be hard to decide, with both parties claiming the vantage. Minister Willis has undoubtedly decided against the American party, and on the other hand the American party has decided against Minister Willis and Consul General Mills. The fight is still on, and the result will be interesting.

The old charge that the royalists are better posted than the annexationists was revived yesterday when the ex-queen's paper, Holomua, published the fact several hours before it was known to the annexationists that Minister Willis had refused to burn powder in honor of the celebration of the 17th of January.

Every preparation is now complete for the celebration to be continued throughout the day, and at a mass meeting to be held tonight at Union square (formerly palace square) a number of prominent speakers will deliver addresses. Chief among these will be a speech delivered by Walter G. Smith, leader of the American league party in Hawaii.

ON MURDER BENT.

Two Brothers Attempt to Kill Their Mother and Older Brother.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 2.—Patrick and Edward O'Toole became intoxicated last night and determined upon carrying out what they had frequently threatened to do, kill their aged mother and elder brother, Barney, who reside together and have refused Patrick and Edward admission to their premises.

The men went to the house armed with knives and heavy clubs. Barney and his mother retreated to Mrs. McCollough's boardinghouse, closely followed by the would-be murderers. Joseph Rodell met the intruders at the door, and was quickly knocked down by the toughs and fatally stabbed. Screams by the women brought assistance, but the brothers made their escape.

Antidote For Morphine.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Dr. Emil Rever at the Indiana Medical college tried the new permanganate of potassium antidote for morphine poison on two dogs at the city dispensary, giving three grains of morphine in each case, one hypodermically. In three hours both animals were still unconscious from the poison and in five hours one had recovered and the one hypodermically poisoned was on the road to recovery. Both doses would have been fatal without the antidote.

John Bull Won't Like This.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to The Standard from Shanghai says: There is reason to believe that a secret agreement between the Russian and Chinese governments in regard to the Pamirs exists. According to this agreement Russia assumes a more complacent attitude toward Korean affairs, and China promises to observe complete neutrality in the future toward the Pamirs. Russia is thus free to negotiate with England direct.

One Hundred Thousand Dollar Loss.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 2.—Joseph Knittel's Excelsior showcase works and George Stahl's incubator factory were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

CITY FINANCES.

Council Decides to Issue Bonds to Provide Revenue.

Summary of Monthly Reports—Several Good Ordinances Adopted. Other Matters.

All members of the City Council were present at the regular meeting last evening except Mr. Pearce.

Following is a summary of the monthly reports of the Police Judge, Chief of Police and Wharfmaster:

Convictions by Police Judge.....	34
Fines assessed by Chief of Police.....	\$ 151 00
Fines and old bonds collected by Chief of Police.....	60 00
Station house fees collected by Chief of Police.....	4 00
City taxes collected by Chief of Police.....	20 90
Net wharfage.....	137 30

Following is the Treasurer's monthly report:

GENERAL FUND.	
Receipts.	
Balance.....	\$2,222 27
Internal improvements.....	15 10
License.....	9,640 00
C. and O. railroad taxes.....	915 36
Delinquent taxes.....	30 35
Wharfage.....	137 30
Public property.....	50 00
Bills payable.....	1,500 00
Total.....	\$14,510 38
Expenditures.	
Alms and alms house.....	410 79
Boarding and guarding prisoners.....	153 50
Gas and electricity.....	452 23
Sundry expense.....	171 64
Internal improvements.....	304 85
Police.....	375 00
Commissions.....	803 22
License account.....	300 00
Salaries.....	512 24
Coupons.....	158 15
Interest and discount.....	79 32
Bills payable.....	6,500 00
Total.....	\$10,220 98
Balance.....	4,289 40

Treasurer Fitzgerald reported that he had paid the balance of the school fund in his hands, \$358.87, over to R. A. Cochran, Jr., Treasurer of the Board of Education.

Judge Wadsworth reported that many of the offenders brought before him had been dismissed on account of the youthfulness of the accused, coupled with the fact that the city has no work house, reform school or other proper institution in which such persons could be punished. He hoped that with better times such an institution would be provided. His Honor complimented the Chief of Police and the other members of the force for their faithful and efficient work during the month.

Chairman Ficklin of the Internal Improvement Committee presented an itemized statement of expenditures for cleaning and repairing the streets during January. Following is a recapitulation:

Labor.....	\$301 03
Rock.....	25 85
Carts.....	101 10
Total.....	\$427 98

Eighty-five men were given employment during the month.

Mayor Cox reported tax collected on 133 dogs during the month.

The Committee on Claims and Accounts reported an itemized list of accounts and same were allowed and ordered paid. Following is a recapitulation:

Alms and alms house.....	\$182 25
Internal improvements.....	455 50
Station house.....	57 00
Gas and electricity.....	452 33
Miscellaneous.....	170 25
Total.....	\$1,317 33

Several other small accounts, received late, were also allowed.

Mr. Russell stated that a number of those who had been allowed money for work on the streets owed the city for poll tax, and some for property tax. He moved that the Treasurer be instructed to reserve the taxes out of the allowance. Carried.

W. H. Wadsworth was allowed \$25 for legal services, in preparing ordinances, &c. The ordinance for the punishment of fornication and adultery was tabled. There is a statute fully covering the offense.

An ordinance was adopted making it a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 to frequent a bawdy or disreputable house.

An ordinance was adopted fixing a similar penalty for keeping a bawdy house or house of prostitution.

An ordinance was adopted fixing a like penalty to "associate, escort, converse or loiter" with a known prostitute on the streets or alleys.

J. F. Ryan was elected keeper of the city clock for ensuing year, Horace Outen having resigned the position.

The Mayor reported that each of the policemen had executed bond in sum of \$1,000—C. M. Bland, with George L. Cox and Mose Daulton sureties; M. E. McKellup, with F. H. Traxel, John T. Bramel and George H. Martin sureties; Frank Purnell, with Horatio Ficklin, George H. Martin and E. H. Martin sureties; W. A. Stockdale, with W. B. Mathews, T. M. Pearce and Simon Nelson sureties. The action of the Mayor in approving the bonds was ratified.

The bonds of John L. Chamberlain as City Attorney with Henry Ort as surety, J. B. Durrett as Wood and Coal Inspector with W. H. Durrett, Jr., as surety,

and Mrs. Mary Heflin with W. E. Stallcup, J. M. Shepard and Dr. Owens as sureties were received and ratified.

The coffee house license of Jacob Linn was transferred to Watkins & Co. M. F. Coughlin was granted coffee house license, to do business on Front street, between Market and Sutton.

A committee from the Columbian Fire Company reported that said company had been organized for the protection of property in the East End of the city, and asked Council to give them a charter and such other assistance as Council had power to grant. The matter was referred to Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

Another communication was read from W. R. Davis asking that all laundries doing business in the city be required to pay a license. It was referred to Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

A communication from Long & Fitzgerald of the Central was read stating that they desired to take out one of their pool tables, and asking that the license be refunded. They were donated \$23.

Mr. Newell offered a resolution directing that the police Judge, City Clerk and Treasurer be paid their salary monthly. It was adopted.

In view of the fact that this year's taxes are not due until next fall and that no penalty attaches until March, 1895, for the non-payment of these taxes, and in order to raise funds to pay the current expenses of the city this year, Mr. Newell, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, stated that the committee had decided, after due consideration, to issue bonds to raise the necessary funds. An ordinance was accordingly adopted authorizing the issue of sixty bonds for the sum of \$500 each, payable on or before March 1, 1895, and payable to Henry L. Newell, Chairman aforesaid, or bearer, and negotiable and payable at the Bank of Maysville, the bonds to bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum from issue until paid. The bonds shall be issued and sold from time to time on order of City Council, shall be in the custody of the Mayor, and shall be sold at not less than par. The revenues of the city for this year are pledged for the payment of the bonds. The Mayor was directed to have the bonds printed. As \$1,000 is needed this month the Mayor was directed to issue and sell bonds No. 1 and 2 at once.

A statement of the city indebtedness was read. The bonded indebtedness is \$109,326, notes \$14,500. Total, \$123,826. This does not include about \$2,000 due the school fund, so that the total indebtedness is about \$125,000 in round numbers.

On motion of Mr. Ficklin the Gas Committee was directed to confer with the gas company and electric company as to the advisability of substituting an arc light at the L. and N. depot for the gas lamps in that neighborhood.

BILL NYE—William Hawley Smith.

TORNADO policies—W. R. Warder, agt.

BORN, Thursday, to the wife of Mr. I. Greenstein, a son.

THE ground hog has no trouble seeing his shadow to-day.

TOBACCO in barns insured by Duley & Baldwin, agents, Court street.

MR. STERLING has contracted for water works, to be completed by June 30th.

H. H. WILLETT, formerly of this city, died January 29th, at Finchville, Shelby County.

BUCKETS given with bulk and crackers with can oysters this week at John Wheeler's.

THOMAS BLEW, who lost his wife a few months ago, wedded Miss Augusta Dunham, of Levana, this week.

JUDGE JOHN C. CHENAVULT, of Richmond, will be a candidate for Attorney General to succeed Hon. W. J. Hendrick.

DREW, SELBY & Co's big shoe factory at Portsmouth is running on full time. They have a good season's work before them, says the Tribune.

Box sheet now open at Nelson's for sale of seats to Harvard Quartette and Miss Ada May Coates at opera house Monday night, February 5th.

MR. AND MRS. ENKAS MYALL have the thanks of the BULLETIN for a box of delicious fruits, cakes and other delicacies embraced in the menu at their golden wedding feast a few days ago.

EVERY man who would be successful in his business must expect to find plenty of up-hill work. Advertising will not make your fortune in a day, but, if done judiciously, it will pay handsomely in the long run.

THE Tribune says: "Dr. Charles B. Morrell has been commissioned by a committee of business men to make a tour of the rich Christian churches in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky to solicit provisions for the relief of the unemployed in Cincinnati."

THE LAW-MAKERS.

Lots of Medical Legislation Now Occupying Their Attention.

A Bill Pending to Create a State Board of Examiners—Other Matters of Interest.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Post says: "The doctors are well represented in the General Assembly, and the profession appears disposed to utilize the representatives. In addition to that skeleton in the closet of former sessions irreverently denominated the stiff bill, and that other haunt of legislative halls, the bill to abolish empiricism, other measures of medical men are here for consideration. Of these the regular practitioners of the State are probably more generally personally interested in that bearing on the regulation of practice, the recognition and ratification of diplomas by the Secretary of the State Board of Health at \$2 a regulate and ratify. The one in which this functionary is most interested is that intended to regulate the term of his office and the requirements thereof. That which Louisville medical colleges is mostly directly interested in is one empowering all medical colleges to issue diplomas to graduates.

"This last bill comes from the Southwestern Homeopathic College of Louisville, but is general, encompassing in its provisions allopathic institutions as well. This bill is a precautionary measure intended to cover any technical defect in the right of the homeopathic colleges to issue diplomas. This institution being new in Kentucky is incorporated under the incorporation act of the late long, unlamented session. The allopathists hold that under the provisions of this act there is no right granted to issue diplomas, and in the kindness of their professional souls warned the homeopaths to get a hustle on and secure this right by special enactment.

"That the allopaths were not altogether disinterested in this is evident when one takes a squint at the provisions of the corporation law, section 30, which in effect repeals, September 28, 1897, the special act under which right to issue diplomas is held by all medical colleges in Kentucky.

"It may be of interest to the dental colleges to have it called to their attention that the same repealing clause applies equally to them, and that it is in order for them to send along a little bill asking an extension of life in the line of professional procurator lest the art of both extraction and insertion suffer in the near future from lack of properly accredited artists in molar reproduction.

"Another measure in process of legislative incubation that is of the utmost importance to the medical profession in general and very many of the medicine men in particular, provides for the creation of a State Board of Medical Examiners. This board will not, as does the Secretary of the State Board of Health, examine yearly the diplomas held by practicing physicians at \$2 an examination, but will have before it in person every man, woman or colored person who does now or desires hereafter to practice the healing art in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Each and everyone of these will be subjected to a rigid examination in the discretion of the board, and upon this will rest the fate of he, she or its right to kill or cure at pleasure or otherwise, in the days yet undawned. The parchment that medical colleges have or may confer will count as little with this autocratic organization, as does now the experience of half a lifetime successful practice with that other autocrat of the dissecting table, the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

A resolution was introduced in the House Thursday to punish the absentees.

The Hiles Compulsory Education bill, resurrected from the committee and changed so as to be barely recognizable, was again reported. The bill now contains a local option clause, and provides that any county may have the right to vote on the question of this law.

Mr. Hart has introduced a bill to amend the bank laws, so that any one of the officers of a bank can make oath to the statements required from time to time by the law. At present the law requires "each" officer to make oath.

Representative scored a decided victory in securing the passage of the bill for the protection of game. The experience of advocates of such a bill has heretofore been that the bill is practically killed by amendments, the most of which permit the netting and trapping of quail. By skillful and rapid work on the floor of the House Mr. Hart got through what is now a good bill. The change which he saw fit to accept is really a good one, since it allows quail to be killed only from November 1 to January 1, instead of from October 20 to January 15.

In the Senate Mr. Salyers introduced a

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bill affecting the compensation of Commonwealth's Attorneys. It allows them a tax fee of \$5 in all cases of forfeitures and misdemeanors when the fine exceeds \$50, the fee to be paid by the defendant.

SHINE ALL, 5 cents—Calhoun's.

If it will pay you to do business, it will pay you to advertise it.

FIRE, cyclone and tobacco in barns, insured in reliable companies by D. M. Runyon.

ORANGES 12, 15 and 20 cents per dozen Saturday at Cummins & Redmond's, successor to Hill & Co.

DR. APPLEMAN was in Maysville yesterday on his monthly visit. Thursday, March 1st, is his next date.

THE best tooth powder is Chenoweth's Dentine. It preserves as well as cleanses and beautifies the teeth. Try it.

FRESH strawberries are not often seen in Maysville the 1st of February, but Mr. R. B. Lovel, the grocer, received some yesterday. They were raised in Florida.

THE revival services at the Christian Church closed last night. There were twenty-six additions to the membership during the meeting, and great good was done.

It is Stickley's Concert Orchestra that is to play for Maysville Assembly February 9th, and not Stewart's Orchestra. Mr. Charles Stewart is the business manager.

THE commencement exercises of the Louisville College of Pharmacy will occur this afternoon. Mr. James M. Wood, of this city, is a member of the graduating class and was accorded the honor of delivering the salutatory address. On his return home he will take a position in the drug establishment of his father, Mr. J. James Wood.

GEO. W. SULSER, law, fire insurance.

REV. T. W. WATTS and bride will be given a reception in the parlor of the M. E. Church, South, this evening from 7 to 9 o'clock by the members of the congregation.

THE Carlisle Creamery made \$6,000 in the past ten months, and is one of the few institutions of that kind in this part of the country that is proving a success. Much of the butter made by this creamery is sold in Maysville.

LADIES' 14k. gold stem-wind watches, \$15. Warranted perfect time-keepers. Other gold and gold-filled watches cheap. All other goods in my line can be bought for less money from me than elsewhere. P. J. Murphy, successor to Hopper & Murphy.

NEXT Sunday, February 4th, will be Christian Endeavor Day throughout the world. A union meeting of the societies of this city will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church at 6 p. m. The organization is now thirteen years old and numbers 28,741 societies, and 1,724,460 members.

DAVID DAVIS, recently elected City Marshal of Vanceburg, has tendered his resignation stating, in his letter, that he could not afford to be shot at of nights for the small sum allowed him by the Council. The old Marshal, Andy Savage, will doubtless succeed him. The "toughs" have been taking the place of late.

MR. ALEX D. E. CLOGER, the active and efficient Assistant Superintendent at this point of the Sun Life Insurance Company for several months, has been promoted to the position of Superintendent for the district embracing Maysville, Augusta, Flemingsburg and Carlisle. His headquarters will remain in this city. Mr. John Walsh was promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent, while Mr. Thomas Payne will be special canvasser for the district.

GLASGOW WAYS.

Points That Interest an American in the Scotch Metropolis.

"Let me take you tomorrow to see our municipal buildings, and you will see a palace which cost several millions of your dollars, of which sum not a sixpence was stolen nor jobbed," remarked a Glasgow baillie to a Boston Herald correspondent, who was his guest.

Next morning I went to the municipal buildings—what we would call the city hall, writes this correspondent. I found the place no less palatial than it had been described to me. It is far and away the most beautiful building of the kind I have ever seen. Its marbles, its stairways, its reception rooms, are exceedingly beautiful; its business rooms are in admirable taste. The building is the palace of a king—King Demos—and no crowned colleague has a lovelier dwelling.

There were no loafers in the halls; no large jawed politicians were holding up the exquisite iron gates; no office seekers were sprinkling the yard with strong language and tobacco juice; the place was more than respectable—it was attractive.

In this palace of King Demos there are state apartments most richly bedecked; there are a drawing room, a danceroom, a banquet room, and I know not what, and these apartments are used on festive occasions when official citydom is expected to disport itself to the credit of the community—which latter by one, two, three, four or more thousand representatives comes to join in the gayety.

The mayor of Glasgow is called the lord provost. He is chosen for three years at nothing a year. He is expected to live in some state and hospitality and to uphold the gentle dignity of the town. It costs him from \$10,000 to \$15,000 or \$20,000 annually to do this, as circumstances serve. Obviously it is easier for a rich man than it is for a camel to enter the provostship of Glasgow. But the Glaswegians propose that if the camel be not available, then shall not the rich man have it all his own way. They talk now of endowing the provostship, so that the sums necessarily spent upon splendor may henceforth come from the public purse. But they do not propose to give the lord provost a salary. His services must be gratuitous as before.

Glasgow is a solid looking town. Every building is of stone, after the Scotch way. One rarely sees brick in Scotland. The ribs of the hills are dug out for building withal, so that a Scotch town seems built to endure. Wherever you go you find stone stairs in the buildings of Glasgow.

The difference between British building and American is not more marked than in this matter of stone stairways and brick partition walls—dwelling houses, I mean, as well as warehouses. Deeming it necessary to prevent the construction of sky cleaving buildings, which shut out light, air and everything but ugliness, the Glasgow folk enacted a law that no building shall be higher than the width of the street on which it fronts. You can build a mile high if you have a thoroughfare as wide as that.

A capital thing they have in Glasgow which we have not. The municipality has constructed a number of bath-houses, fitted with huge white tiled swimming tanks, each holding from 80,000 to 100,000 gallons of water. The water is kept at a temperature of 70 degrees. These baths are open day and evening throughout the year. The admission to these baths is 4 cents per person. Half a million bathers use these tanks in a year. Connected with the bath buildings are washhouses where workmen's wives do their family laundry work, having for a charge of 5 cents per hour the use of a washing stall with hot and cold water and steam drying appliances.

Heliotropism. Heliotropism is the peculiar property shown by many plants, notably the sunflower, of always turning toward the sun. In the case of seedlings the phenomenon is especially marked. The cells on the light side are apparently retarded in growth, thus causing a curvature toward that side. Professor Romanes has experimented with an intermittent light, such as that of an electric spark discharge, upon mustard seedlings, and has found that the heliotropic effect produced in this way is far greater than that caused by the sun or any other form of light. Strange to say, however, this abnormal influence is unaccompanied by the generation of phlorophyll, the green coloring matter in plants which requires sunshine for its proper production.—Fall Mail Gazette.

An Old Will Found. BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 2.—A sensation was created here yesterday by the finding of a will left by the late Elder Reuben A. Webster, in which he leaves his estate, worth \$100,000, to his wife's relatives. Just before he died he left a written request that his wife's folks receive one-third of his property and his own folks two-thirds. The finding of the old will cuts his people off without a penny, and a big lawsuit will probably result.

Confessed Defaulters. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Henry Secatch and William Shafer, for the past six years clerks in the real estate office of William Flanagan, are confessed defaulters to the extent of \$20,000. Of this sum \$15,000 has already been recovered.

Killed by a Fall. ALLIANCE, O., Feb. 2.—Arthur, the 6-year-old son of Mr. Keller of Marlboro township, fell a distance of 16 feet in his father's barn, producing concussion of the brain and resulting in his death.

The Bank of England.

Owing to the recent mismanagement of Cashier May there has been a great deal of gossip about the Bank of England. May loaned a large sum of money to his son and the bank lost considerable.



DAVID POWELL.

able of it. Away back in 1694 the bank was founded to bolster up the moribund finances of the government of William and Mary, and was instituted as a joint stock company with a capital of £1,200,000, all of which it loaned to the government at 8 per cent interest. The amount of its notes in the hands of the people averages £25,000,000. David Powell is the present governor of the bank, and his salary is \$10,000 a year.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

Consul Connelly's Expressions of the New Zealand Elections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—John S. Connelly, United States consul at Auckland, has made a report to the state department on woman's suffrage in New Zealand. Until 1850 plural voting existed in New Zealand. One person exercised the franchise, it is said, during the progress of an election 32 times. This person possessed property in several electoral districts. The parliament next elected was naturally liberal. The conservatives joined forces with the temperance people for woman suffrage. The succeeding election, however, showed the woman to be not conservative, but largely liberal.

The consul says of the first election at which women voted: "I went around all day from one polling precinct to another and I am pleased to record the fact that I was agreeably surprised to notice the cool and deliberate manner in which they discharged their functions as enfranchised citizens. Throughout the day the utmost good order prevailed. Not a drunken man was seen during voting hours. Women were as actively engaged in canvassing as were the men, and they proved themselves formidable antagonists to many of the old-time electioneering agents. Some of the ward politicians looked with contempt on the efforts of the ladies, but next morning woman's power was shown to a marked degree. Women voted first for men of the highest moral, social and political integrity, many of whom were not always conspicuous for ability, experience or education. Women have also shown at the ballot box that they are capable of resenting an injury and of punishing an enemy. Many of those who talked loudest and longest in parliament against the extension of the franchise were quietly permitted on election day to retire indefinitely from political life."

Fire at Prospect, O.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 2.—A serious fire broke out in Prospect Wednesday night and before the blaze could be extinguished the opera house, valued at \$30,000; electric light plant, \$10,000; Cook's residence, \$1,000, and the entire wardrobe, \$2,000, belonging to the English Folly company were consumed. There was no insurance. S. Wyatt, part owner of the burned property, was struck by falling electric light wires and seriously injured. Blaze caught in the dressing room of the opera hall as the company were preparing for the evening performance.

Louisville Bridge Wreck.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—Two government snagboats, ordered here to clear away the wreckage of the fallen spans of the Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge, have arrived. They will probably go to work in a few days, and the wreckage will be cleared away and charged to the Phoenix Bridge company. The bridge company claims that there are not over 10 bodies in the wreck, but Coroner McCullough thinks that there are at least 20.

Ireland and Our Tariff.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Belfast says: At the annual meeting of the Linen Merchants' association the chairman announced that, notwithstanding the McKinley tariff law, a fairly prosperous trade had been done in the last four years with the United States. He estimated that the new American tariff bill, if enacted, would result in a saving of duties upon Ulster linen goods of about £250,000 annually.

Missing Man Heard From.

PETERSBURG, Ind., Feb. 2.—Erastus Tislow of this place disappeared at Evansville some 15 months ago. Nothing was heard of him till a few days ago, when he wrote here from Springfield, O., stating that he was alive. He claims that he was robbed in Evansville of \$500, which belonged to the company for which he was working. For this reason he let no one know of his whereabouts until the money had been replaced.

To keep tortoise shell combs bright rub them after each wearing with soft leather. When they become dim, clean with rotten stone and oil applied with chamois.

Japanese cooks are the most cruel in the world. They cut every atom of flesh off a living fish piecemeal without first causing death.

BANDITS EVANS AND MORRELL.

They Are Said to Be Still Hiding Near Sampson's Flat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The Examiner prints a story which, if true, puts an end to many conflicting stories of the escape of the bandits, Chris Evans and Ed Morrell, to Mexican territory. Under date of Jan. 25 the paper prints a long interview purporting to have been held with the bandits that day at Sampson's Flat. Richard Bigelow, a man well known in the San Joaquin valley and who was once engaged in business with Evans sends the interview. Evans also sent a short letter to two local newspaper men.

There is little doubt that this letter was written by the bandit. The two refugees talk freely of their experiences in the mountains and foothills in the vicinity of Sampson Flat, and tell of several occasions on which Sheriff Scott's men were very close upon them. The bandits claim they are being well provided for by the miners and ranchers in the wild mountainous region. Bigelow quotes Evans as follows: "At present we are going to stay right in the mountains and take our time and opportunity as we please in leaving for foreign parts."

Neighborly Insurance.

PEORIA, Ills., Feb. 2.—The executive committee of the Royal Neighbors of America is in session here. At the annual convention held here last month an insurance department was added to the order covering the entire country, but operating under the Illinois law. Some difficulties have arisen in adapting the plan to the requirements of the law, and the meeting is trying to straighten these out.

It Was an Incorporated Body.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—It has been discovered that the anarchistic den that was raided by county deputies at Bowers Hill, in the Mansfield coal valley, was the headquarters of a society chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania. It is called the Spirit of the New Times society, and was chartered a year ago as a protective and beneficial organization.

Fire in a Brick Yard.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Yard No. 5 of the Hydraulic Press Brick company, on Kings highway, near the Frisco railway tracks, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000. The property consisted of clay sheds, drying room and two brick engine houses with all the machinery.

Rival Hotelkeepers Fight.

BALLSTON, Ky., Feb. 2.—Walter Brown, 32, and Hiram Osborne, 55, rival hotelkeepers of Northville, Fulton county, got into an altercation at the Fish House, and Brown shot Osborne in the abdomen. Osborne died in about an hour. Brown fled, but was arrested.

Death of an Ex-Consul.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The state department has received word of the death of Dr. J. F. Hartigan, ex-United States consul at Trieste, Austria. Dr. Hartigan was a Washingtonian and formerly deputy coroner.

Butcher Assassinated.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 2.—Martin P. Erickson, aged 34, proprietor of a butcher shop on Decatur street, was murdered last night. Some person unknown entered the shop and shot Erickson in the breast and he died in 10 minutes. No motive is known for the mysterious deed nor is there the slightest clue to the assassin.

Monkeyed With a Bottle of Powder. HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—Tom Wadlington of Newstead, a village of this county, was tampering with a bottle of powder, while returning from a hunting excursion, when it exploded, tearing one of his hands off at the wrist.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Grain and Cattle Markets For February 1.

Pittsburg. Cattle—Prime, \$4 00@5 00; good, \$4 10@4 40; good butchers', \$3 00@4 10; rough fat, \$3 10@3 60; fair live steers, \$3 10@3 40; bulls and stags, \$2 00@3 00; fresh cows and springers, \$2 00@4 00. Hogs—Philadelphia, \$5 40@5 50; Yorkers, \$5 40@5 45; stags and rough sows, \$4 00@4 90. Sheep Extra, \$3 00@3 80; good, \$3 20@3 40; fair, \$2 10@2 90; common, \$1 00@1 50, lambs, \$2 50@4 60.

Cincinnati. Wheat—59½¢. Corn—37½¢. Cattle—Selected butchers', \$3 85@4 10; fair to medium, \$3 00@3 75; common, \$1 60@2 50. Hogs—Selected and prime butchers', \$5 35@5 50; packing, \$5 15@5 30; common to rough, \$4 65@5 10. Sheep—\$2 00@3 75. Lambs—\$3 00@4 25.

Toledo. Wheat—No. 2 cash and February, 60¢; May, 64¢; July, 65½¢. Corn—No. 2 cash, 36¢; May, 38½¢. Oats—Cash, 29¢. Rye—Cash, 50¢. Cloverseed—Prime, cash and February, \$6 20 bid; March, \$6 25.

Chicago. Hogs—Select butchers', \$5 30@5 40; packing, \$5 10@5 30. Cattle—Prime steers, \$5 10@5 30; others, \$3 00@5 00; stockers, \$2 25@2 75. Sheep—\$2 00@3 60; lambs, \$3 00@4 50.

Maysville Retail Market. GREEN COFFEE—#1 lb. 25¢ @27¢. MOLASSES—new crop, #1 gallon. 35¢ @40¢. Golden Syrup, #1 lb. 40¢. Sorghum, fancy new, #1 lb. 40¢. SUGAR—Yellow, #1 lb. 5¢. Extra C, #1 lb. 4½¢. A, #1 lb. 4½¢. B, #1 lb. 4½¢. Granulated, #1 lb. 5½¢. Powdered, #1 lb. 7½¢. New Orleans, #1 lb. 6½¢. TEAS—#1 lb. 50¢ @1 00. COAL OIL—Headlight, #1 gallon. 12½¢. BACON—Breakfast, #1 lb. 12½¢. Clear sides, #1 lb. 12½¢. HAMS, #1 lb. 13¢. Shoulders, #1 lb. 13¢. BEANS—#1 gallon. 30¢ @40¢. BUTTER—#1 lb. 25¢ @30¢. CHICKENS—Each. 25¢ @35¢. EGGS—#1 dozen. 15¢ @20¢. FLOUR—Limestone, #1 barrel. 4 50. Old Gold, #1 barrel. 3 75. Maysville Fancy, #1 barrel. 3 75. Mason County, #1 barrel. 3 75. Morning Glory, #1 barrel. 3 75. Roller King, #1 barrel. 4 50. Magnolia, #1 barrel. 4 50. Blue Grass, #1 barrel. 3 75. Graham, #1 sack. 15¢ @20¢. HONEY—#1 lb. 15¢ @20¢. HOMINY—#1 gallon. 20¢. MEAL—#1 peck. 20¢. LARD—#1 pound. 12½¢ @12½¢. ONIONS—#1 peck. 20¢. POTATOES—#1 peck, new. 20¢. APPLES—#1 peck. 60¢ @70¢.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

East.	
No. 2.....	10:10 a. m.
No. 20.....	7:45 p. m.
No. 18.....	4:47 p. m.
No. 4.....	8:18 p. m.
West.	
No. 1.....	6:12 a. m.
No. 19.....	5:30 a. m.
No. 17.....	10:05 a. m.
No. 3.....	4:28 p. m.

Nos. 19 and 20 are the Maysville accommodation, and Nos. 17 and 18 the Huntington accommodation. Nos. 1 and 2 are the fast express and Nos. 3 and 4 the F. F. V. No. 1 has through sleeping car in which seats can be secured to St. Louis by Big Four Route.

No. 4 (F. F. V.) is a solid train with through dining car and Pullman sleepers to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Through Pullman sleeper to Richmond, Va., and Old Point Comfort. No. 2 is a solid train with Pullman Sleeper to Washington and Old Point Comfort, making all eastern and south-eastern connections.

The accommodation trains are daily except Sunday; the rest are daily. Direct connection at Cincinnati for points West and South.

MAYSVILLE DIVISION. Southbound. Leaves Maysville at 5:42 a. m. for Paris, Lexington, Cincinnati, Richmond, Stanford, Livingston, Jellico, Middlesboro, Cumberland Gap, Frankfort, Louisville and points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division. Leave Maysville at 1:45 p. m. for Paris, Cincinnati, Lexington, Winchester, Richmond and points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division. Northbound. Arrive at Maysville at 9:50 a. m. and 8:40 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday.

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All kinds of Monumental work done in the best manner. Second street, above opera house.

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Get the best. You will save money by doing so. The JEWEL GAS STOVES (Heating and Cooking) are made of the best material and are unequalled. Honesty and integrity are combined in their construction. Try one. For sale by J. J. FITZGERALD, The Sanitary Plumber and Steam and Gas Fitter



DAILY BULLETIN:

You know how it is your self. Doesn't this picture bring up the good days of your youth? How we did enjoy the turkey mother roasted! Well, let us be thankful for the rare blessings vouchsafed us to-day, and with more mature judgment HENRY ORT proposes your good health and invites your attention to the proverb,

"Enough"

Is as Good as a Feast."

But at the same time he invites your attention to his stock of goods, such as

EXTENSION TABLES,
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BRONZES,
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